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Newsletter

ADVANCES IN RESEARCH

Millennium

Lisa Serbin

It is quite an opportunity to reflect at the end of a century, and of a 1000 year span. By the time this newsletter appears, we will know if the millennial doomsday stuff was just newspaper hype (or else we've all been struggling since January 1 to get back to some level of normality with our machines and daily lives: I really hope the water and power are running....). We are also approaching the 20th anniversary of this research centre (now this is hard to believe) in the year 2001, the real millennium!

When CRDH was initially established under a grant from the Fonds FCAR (Ministry of Education of Quebec), a few of us had an idea that greater strength, both intellectually and as a training centre, could be achieved by our group of researchers collectively than by continuing to work primarily as individuals or within smaller research groups. New opportunities for multi-disciplinary and cross-institutional collaboration and for improved research infrastructure were foreseen. However, the main idea and motive that led to creating CRDH was to encourage intellectual stimulation and focused development of research programs towards the broad goal that our original group of 6 core researchers shared (Arbuckle, Doyle, Pushkar, Schwartzman, Serbin, & White). This goal was, and remains today, integration of basic and applied research fostering the development of social and cognitive competence across the life course.

The Centre has grown and prospered since that time under the leadership of an expanded group of researchers, and with the input of many talented scholars, students, and staff. We have received continuous support from the University and from funding agencies at all levels of government. CRDH researchers have evolved a convincing formula for success in a highly competitive funding area. The CRDH "formula" for success, which I am indeed happy to share with all interested researchers, is quite ambitious and absolutely requires boundless enthusiasm and commitment to the research enterprise. Put simply, the "winning formula" for our Centre has involved applying rigorous theoretical conceptual approaches and state-of-the-art research designs to a succession of challenging and difficult problems involving development, health and well-being.

When this newsletter appears, I'm going to assume that things will be more or less normal regarding our research environment (that is, everything changing constantly, but within the limits of our adaptable conceptual framework!). I also suspect that there may be some significant new elements in the equation predicting events in the year 2000. With regard to the research environment in Canada, we can hope for accelerated recognition of the need to support research activities and training at all levels of government, and in the

academic and broader communities as well. The signs are hopeful, including a strong economy and new allocations and organizations to support research which have already appeared, especially at the federal level in Canada.

As writers noted 100 years ago, at the last turn of the century, scientific research and technological advances hold enormous promise for solving age-old problems. Some of this promise has been realized, but obviously technology creates new challenges as well as potential solutions.... In many respects, the 20th century was an unmitigated disaster, with the results of technological change appearing with horrific results, particularly in terms of warfare, genocide, and ecological damage. Not necessarily a promising trajectory for the next millennium. But I am not going to become apocryphal here: I do not, personally, subscribe to a belief in the Second Coming (or the end of the world, either). Put simply, there are serious problems to be solved, many of which are within our areas of expertise as developmental scientists. As responsible citizens of the planet, we have a responsibility to try to address them.

Some of my priorities for the next century include: first, well, *inclusion*. As Canadian society has become more diverse ethnically, and as the world becomes more of an integrated "global village," we need to be aware of opportunities to include broader segments of the population into educational and technological advances. Especially disturbing is the recent shift in the "profile" of poverty, and with it

(continued on page 3...)

INSIDE

New Research at CRDH	2
Theses Orals	4
Other News	7
Presentations	8
Publications	9
Awards	12

NEW RESEARCH AT CRDH

Dr. Dolores **Pushkar** and Dr. Michael **Conway** have received a three year grant titled "The personality circumplex in context: love and work across the adult lifecourse" from SSHRC. The research will examine the role of the big five personality variables and the interpersonal circumplex in influencing outcomes in the life course. These individual variables will be examined in three life context situations in early, mid and late adulthood. Participants will be interviewed about their current life situation, objectives, goals, levels of functioning and aspirations. The study focusses on satisfactions and regrets concerning the salient dimensions of their current life stage.

Dr. Michel **Dugas** was awarded a "Special Institutional Grant" by SSHRC for the preparation of an SSHRC Standard Research Grant entitled "Primary prevention of worry and anxiety in adolescents." The principal objective of the proposed research project is to examine the factors related to the development of worry and anxiety in adolescence. The study uses a three year longitudinal design to identify factors from the late school age period that may lead to individual differences in the emergence of worry and anxiety during adolescence. In the second year of the study, a worry prevention program designed in light of previous empirical findings will be administered to a randomly selected subsample of adolescents from the original sample. Through this research, we hope to further our understanding of the developmental processes of adolescence, as well as develop and validate a program to help youngsters deal with the developmental challenges adolescence presents.

Dr. Michel **Dugas** was awarded a Nouveaux Chercheurs grant from FCAR entitled "Comorbidity between generalized anxiety disorder and panic disorder with agoraphobia: Development and assessment of new treatment interventions." This research project involves the development,

implementation, and evaluation of a psychosocial treatment for individuals suffering from comorbid anxiety disorders. Ten (10) participants with both generalized anxiety disorder and panic disorder will receive the treatment in two single-case designs. The treatment intervention includes cognitive correction, exposure, and problem-solving training. So far, 4 participants have completed the treatment phase and preliminary results indicate that 3 of the 4 participants have attained clinically significant change on all self-report measures and no longer meet diagnostic criteria for both anxiety disorders. Thus, the new treatment appears very promising for individuals suffering from comorbid generalized anxiety disorder and panic disorder.

Dr. Diane **Poulin-Dubois** has received a grant from SSHRC for 1999-2002, entitled "The emergence of naive psychology in infancy: People as purposive and mental agents". This research program examines the development of naive psychology during the first three years of life. More specifically, it focuses on the development of infants' understanding of the relationship between behavioral cues and mental states such as desire, emotion, and attention. A shift from understanding human action as goal-directed to understanding it as intentional is expected to take place by the middle of the second year.

Dr. Diane **Poulin-Dubois** has been awarded a 4-year NSERC grant for a project entitled "The development of the animate-inanimate distinction in infancy". This research project proposes to demonstrate that infants develop the fundamental concepts of animate and inanimate objects during the second year of life. It is hypothesized that this knowledge is based on infants' abstraction of the motion properties of objects and animals (e.g., self-propulsion, goal-directedness).

Dr. Anna Beth **Doyle**, with Dr. M Moretti of Simon Fraser University, has received a new contract for Literature Review and Identification Policy Implications from Health Canada for 1999-2000. The study is entitled "Adolescent-parent attachment and adolescent

adjustment." Secure attachment has been increasingly recognized as contributing to adaptive functioning over the life span. Most recently attention has turned toward understanding the relation between attachment to parents and healthy adjustment during adolescence. The objectives of this project are to review the literature and provide a qualitative critique of the relation between adolescent-parent attachment and adolescent adjustment, and to develop recommendations regarding healthy parenting practices that enhance the quality of adolescent-parent attachment and to identify policy implications for government programs.

In the spring of 1999, the Centre was awarded, with Dr. Dolores **Pushkar** as Director, a major equipment grant from the Canadian Foundation for Innovation, which focussed on upgrading our capacity for research instrumentation. It primarily covers video recording and editing equipment, computers, printers and other integrated equipment for use within all CRDH labs, as well as joint use facilities for students and staff.

The Centre has also been awarded a 3-year infrastructure grant from FCAR, under the direction of Dr. Lisa **Serbin**. This grant supports all the research activities at the Centre, as well as training activities such as post-doctoral fellows, graduate research fellowships, seminars, speakers, technical support and staff.

Drs. Lisa **Serbin** and Dale **Stack** have been awarded a 3-year grant from SSHRC entitled: "Predicting success across a critical transition: Parenting and home environment as predictors of competence in a high-risk, inter-generational sample." It supports a study of the high risk inter-generational sample, focusing on the transition from preschool to school environments in the second generation. Essentially, the study is seeking to predict school functioning (academic and social), based on risk and resiliency factors identified during the preschool period.

(continued on page 7...)

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exclusion from the mainstream of society, towards the very young. This bodes ill for the near future, as we will be depending more and more on these young people to support an aging population. It may be a truism that "the poor will always be with us", but poverty (at least as far as the government of Canada is concerned) is a relative concept. Fewer desperately poor people would be an improvement. Surely we can manage this: the key, of course, being universal opportunities for education.

As I write this, the commitment to high quality public education in Canada, from elementary through post-graduate levels, is a major national issue. What kind of commitment do we plan to make? Are we ready to abandon our Canadian goal of publicly supported, first-rate education for all, and allow the wealthy to buy, privately, the best available services while those who have fewer resources must manage with what's left in an impoverished public system? Looking south, I can't see that the elitist system of higher education practiced in much of the USA has managed to include the full range of talented youth, or to avoid a two-tiered society. Do we want a permanent underclass in Canada? Developmental scientists have much to offer with regard to developing all of Canada's "human capital," a goal which coincides with our social values of inclusion and social welfare.

Similar issues, of course, arise with regard to health promotion and health care.... In fact, the close link between health and education issues is not purely in terms of the debate over priorities for financing and public support. Health and education are also critically linked in terms of human development. For example, healthy pre-, peri- and post- natal development is essential for children's subsequent cognitive, language and social development, which are obviously related to school success. In turn, a child's success within the educational system is the single biggest predictor of adult functioning in all spheres, including health, employment, creativity and scientific achievements, family functioning, and life within the broader community....

As an example of ideas and programs developmental scientists may have to offer in meeting broad social goals, exciting recent research results from Sweden (Grunewald, (1997) suggest that mild/moderate retardation in children can be almost totally prevented, in large populations, by timely financial, educational, and social support to struggling and impoverished families. Surely, we could do something similar in Canada, with our various resources, abilities, and commitment to democratic social values!

At the other end of the age spectrum, we have obvious challenges to meet in the field of aging. As we are well aware, the mean population age in all western countries is shifting radically. We may view this as a problem, but it certainly seems preferable to any alternative! So, given the longer lifespan expected, we are indeed challenged as social scientists. How to make life fulfilling and positive for an aging population, without burdening or shifting resources away from a proportionately smaller younger group of workers, or from children requiring a first-rate education, will be one of the major problems we face. Here again, health and education seem to me the two critical elements. A healthy population with a focus on lifetime opportunities for change, learning, and growth (i.e. full inclusion of the eldest within our changing society), is our goal. Social scientists will have to do their part to achieve this.

Gender and racial issues also remain major factors in the social challenges facing us. The inclusion of girls and women within the public, as well as domestic, spheres of society is a major accomplishment of the 20th century. However, we are all aware that this is not a universal accomplishment: in much of the world women do not have basic rights in such areas as health and education, and are not permitted to take full social, economic or political roles. Even here in Canada, we are still struggling to achieve employment and educational equity for women and men, and sexism persists in major social evils such as spousal violence and child abuse.

The 20th century saw the creation of a complex society in which racial and ethnic conflicts came to the fore in many parts of the world, with often violent outcomes. Again, social scientists will have to help meet this challenge: implications of recent research on the development of prejudice, social stereotyping, and the study of inter-group processes, must be examined, with research findings applied to urgent national and international issues....

These problems are at the top of my list. The solutions, if we can find them, are exciting. Imagine, for example, a world in which every child had a healthy early start. In which early childhood meant opportunities for enormous growth for all, in which individual profiles of children helped us design individualized curricula: with each child developing their talents and addressing their personal strengths.... technologically, this is possible now. Do we have the will, persistence, and resources to carry it out? And to expand this approach to foster a lifetime of health, learning, and growth, for all our population?

I guess it's not surprising that sexism, racism, poverty, and violence, like four apocalyptic horsemen of the next millennium, remain major problems for society to address. Perhaps, indeed, these shall always be with us.... but note that two of the old set of "horsemen" from the last millennium, specifically, famine and disease, have at least been set in decline in many parts of the world over the past century. Concerning the challenges that are ours to face, developmental scientists have important insights and findings, as well as sophisticated methodologies for prediction, prevention, and change, to offer society as a whole. New resources are being made available, and there may be a growing social consensus evolving, moving towards change and intervention, to address old problems as well as new ones....

It is up to us, as social scientists, to make our contribution in the areas of social, educational, and health policy as well as basic and applied research. I am quite confident that my colleagues and students will accept this challenge within the coming year, and across the new century and millennium....

Thanks for reading my millennial ramblings: writing a column like this is a great way to avoid the work sitting on my desk.... Here's to a happy and productive new year, century, and millennium, for all....

REFERENCE

Grunewald, Karl (1997). Effect of social and educational policies on the number of persons with mild mental retardation in Sweden. Mental Retardation, June, 218-220.

ORAL THESES

On April 6th, 1999, **Sylvain Roussy** (Université de Montréal), supervised by Sheilagh **Hodgins**, defended his Ph.D. thesis entitled "Psychologie et latéralisation du traitement des stimuli inaccessibles à la cognition linguistique." His study was primarily aimed at verifying the hypothesis of an atypical lateralization of negative emotional experience processing in psychopaths, in the absence of linguistic cognition. His work was prompted by reservations concerning the underlying basis of Checkley's semantic hypothesis on linguistic specificity.

On Friday, April 23, 1999, **Roberto Di Fazio** successfully defended his Ph.D. thesis entitled "People's perceptions of others' experienced emotions as a function of the others' status." His supervisor was **Michael Conway**. The studies served to address people's general beliefs regarding emotion and status. In Study 1, it was shown that people perceive low relative to high status individuals as more likely to be exposed to a range of elicitors of negative emotions, as well as elicitors of surprise, and as less likely to be exposed to happy events. In Studies 2 and 3, participants rated the emotions felt by high- and low-status individuals who experience these various elicitors. Results showed that people construe others' emotions in terms of the others' status. For example, low- relative to high-status individuals were perceived as being more surprised and fearful in reaction to positive events (the fear may be seen as a reaction to unfamiliar, even though positive, events). Study 4 underscored the fact that people are influenced by others' status when perceiving the others' emotions. Roberto has returned to his full-time position as Psychologist at Correctional Service of Canada in Kingston.

On Tuesday April 27, 1999 **Patricia Peters**, supervised by Lisa **Serbin**, successfully defended her Ph.D. thesis entitled, "Assortative mating among men and women with histories of aggressive, withdrawn, and aggressive-withdrawn behaviour." The purpose of the study was threefold. The first aim was to examine the continuity of aggressive and withdrawn behaviours among men and women who had been identified as showing elevated levels of these behaviours in childhood. The second aim was to investigate the occurrence of above chance levels of similarity between these individuals and their spouses on the behaviours of aggression and withdrawal. Finally the study examined whether relationship satisfaction varied as a function of couple similarity on aggression and withdrawal. The principal question of assortative mating was investigated within a longitudinal, community-based sample of men and women with histories of aggressive and/or withdrawn childhood behaviour. Using peer nominations, 1,170 boys and girls were originally identified at ages 7, 10, and 13 as being highly aggressive, withdrawn, both aggressive and withdrawn, or non-deviant (contrast group). At the time of the present study, the original participants were in their mid- to late 20's and many were involved in marital or co-habiting relationships. Of these original participants, 211 women and 99 men completed self-report measures of aggressive,

deviant, and withdrawn behaviour, along with their partners. Couples also completed ratings of their satisfaction with the relationship. With respect to behavioral stability, results indicated a moderate degree of continuity in aggressive behaviour from childhood to early adulthood for our female participants, but less so for our male participants. In contrast, both genders showed a significant association between childhood social withdrawal and self-rated introverted behaviour in adulthood. Support was found for the hypothesis that partners in intimate relationships resemble each other in terms of their aggressive and deviant behaviour. Couples were not similar in shy, withdrawn behaviour, but did resemble one another in internalizing symptoms. Support was not found for the hypothesis that couple similarity on aggressive and withdrawn behaviours would be associated with relationship satisfaction.

Myriam Dubé, supervised by Sheilagh **Hodgins**, received her Ph.D. from the Université de Montréal on March 25th, 1999. Her thesis, entitled "Étude rétrospective des facteurs de risque et des indices comportementaux précurseurs de filicide chez une cohorte de parents québécois", was aimed at "contributing to the prevention of violent death inflicted to children by their parent. Having drawn various portraits of filicide mothers and fathers, we hope that health professionals will finally have useful reference points, enabling them to recognize the risk factors and precursor indices that can eventually lead to filicide."

Joanne Tilden successfully defended her Ph.D. thesis entitled, "Toddlers' reasoning about the origins of human actions, emotions, and knowledge" on Friday June 4, 1999 supervised by Diane **Poulin-Dubois**. Considerable research effort has been devoted to discovering and mapping out children's understanding of mental phenomena. Developmental psychologists have assessed children's ability to attribute mental states as well as their tendency to explain and predict human actions and emotions in terms of pre-existing mental states. Based on empirical findings obtained to date, it is believed that children come to understand human desires before they acquire a similar understanding of beliefs. In addition, it has been suggested that most children under the age of 3 years operate without any conception of belief (Wellman, 1993; Wellman & Woolley, 1990.) The present study which consisted of three experiments aimed to test young children's understanding of beliefs and desires, with an emphasis on how these states relate to a person's actions, emotions, and perceptual experience. Experiment 1 examined 18- to 30 month-old infants' understanding of the link between surprised reactions and belief violations. Experiments 2 and 3 were created to assess 18- to 30-month-old children's understanding that desires guide actions and the knowledge that happy and sad reactions depend on the outcome of a person's pre-existing desires. In order to assess knowledge of the relationships, toddlers were administered a modified version of the preferential

ORAL THESES (continued...)

looking task that included videotaped stories involving actors and objects. The results of this series of experiments suggested that children as young as 18 months are "desire-psychologists" in the sense that they are able to relate another person's actions and emotional responses to that person's pre-existing desires. In contrast, children of that age showed no recognition that surprised reactions are associated with violations in a person's knowledge state, and no understanding of the link between seeing and knowing. Because of children's unanticipated bias for looking at the surprised expression, it is not possible to conclude presently whether children under 3 operate without a conception of beliefs.

Wednesday June 9, 1999 **Christina Saltaris**, supervised by Lisa **Serbin**, successfully defended her MA thesis entitled "The influence of intellectual stimulation on the cognitive functioning of high-risk preschoolers: Implications for the transmission of risk across generations." The study explored the role of intellectual stimulation as a potential mediating variable in the relationship between risk status within the parent generation and outcome in the offspring generation. Two main questions were addressed: (a) Within a high-risk sample, to what extent does intellectual stimulation, measured as maternal teaching style and quality of the home environment, influence the cognitive functioning of preschool-age children? (b) Does maternal childhood risk status predict the quality of maternal teaching and home environment? These questions were examined within a subsample of high-risk mothers and their preschool-age children from the Concordia High Risk Project, a 23-year longitudinal investigation of lower SES individuals identified in childhood as being highly aggressive and/or withdrawn. These individuals have been shown to be at risk for various health and psychosocial difficulties during childhood, adolescence and early adulthood. Recently, evidence of a process of transfer of risk across generations has been gathered. Controlling for maternal education, current SES, and parenting stress, parental intellectual stimulation was shown to predict scores on a standardized measure of children's intellectual functioning. Further, mothers' childhood aggression directly predicted their teaching style while interacting with their offspring, suggesting continuity in problematic interpersonal style. In addition, both childhood aggression and social withdrawal indirectly threatened optimal home environment, by contributing to a pathway of psychosocial difficulties experienced by mothers. The findings were discussed in terms of their implications for the study of pathways through which risk status is transmitted from one generation to the next.

Luisa Cameli, supervised by Natalie **Phillips**, successfully defended her MA thesis entitled, "Age-related differences in semantics priming: Evidence from event-related brain potentials" on Wednesday August 4, 1999. There is little consensus in the behavioral literature as to whether semantic priming is immune to the effects of cognitive aging. This thesis is the first to examine the effects of lexical versus sentential priming in young and old adults

using event-related brain potentials (ERPs). Young subjects showed significant priming in both sentence and word-pair contexts, while significant priming occurred only in the sentence contexts in the older subjects. These results indicate that age-related decreases in semantic priming are ameliorated when a semantically enriched context is provided.

Leigh Karavasilis, on August 5, 1999, successfully defended her MA thesis entitled, "Associations between parenting style and quality of attachment to mother in middle childhood and early adolescence." She was supervised by Anna-Beth **Doyle**. The study investigated whether dimensions of parenting style distinguish between secure and insecure attachment in middle childhood and adolescence. Children from Grades 4-6 (n=202) and adolescents from Grades 7-11 (n=212) described their Parents' Involvement (PI), Psychological Autonomy (PA) granting and Behavioral Control (BC) (Lamborn et al., 1991) and the quality of their attachment to their mother (NRI, Furman & Buhrmester, 1985; CSQ, Finnegan, Hodges, & Perry, 1996; RQ, Bartholomew & Horowitz, 1991). Results indicate a positive relationship between parenting style and Secure attachment, with unique associations for PI and PA at both ages. Parenting style was negatively associated with Avoidant Coping/Dismissing Attachment, with PI and BC associated uniquely. Parenting dimensions together significantly predicted Preoccupation only for high school students, where the unique associations with PI depended on parental use of PA and BC. Parenting style was negatively associated with Fearful attachment (available for HS only), with unique associations for PI and PA. The findings indicate the importance of the specific constellation of age-appropriate parenting behaviours in differentiating among types of insecurity in middle childhood and adolescence.

Anne-Isabelle Bouchard, supervised by Diane **Poulin-Dubois**, successfully defended her master's thesis on September 28, 1999, entitled "Compréhension des liens entre le regard et les états mentaux de désir et de connaissance chez les jeunes enfants". She investigated toddlers' ability to infer people's knowledge about the correct location of an object as a function of their perceptual experience with the object, as opposed to their desire for the hidden object. The main findings suggest that children rely on emotional cues to infer someone's knowledge about an object, regardless of their perceptual experience with the object. It is concluded that children believe that wanting leads to knowing before they believe that seeing leads to knowing.

Kirsten Voss successfully defended her Ph.D. thesis on Thursday, October 14, 1999, supervised by Dorothy **Markiewicz**. Her thesis was entitled "Understanding adolescent antisocial behaviour from attachment theory and coercion theory perspectives." This study examined adolescent antisocial behaviour from two theoretical perspectives: attachment and coercion theories. Adolescents (N = 662, mean age: 15.8 years) completed measures of coping styles,

ORAL THESES (continued...)

attachment styles and coercive interactions (with mother and father), and rated their parents' use of hostile punishment and parental monitoring. They also reported involvement in delinquent activity and drug use, and sexual attitudes and behaviours. According to attachment theory, insecurity may be related to behavioral maladjustment directly, or indirectly through dysfunctional ways of coping. Consistent with this view, two forms of insecure attachment (dismissing and fearful) were directly associated with more delinquency, experimentation with more drugs, and using drugs in response to strong emotions. Dismissing attachment was also related to riskier sexual attitudes. However, coping style did not mediate the attachment-antisocial behaviour link. Nonetheless, attachment styles were differentially related to ways of coping with stress. Secure teens used more constructive coping and less unhealthy strategies. Those who were more dismissing or preoccupied used more emotional avoidance, and those who were more fearful tended to be self-critical and to withdraw emotionally and behaviorally. A non-significant trend between fearful attachment and angry confrontation was also found. According to coercion theory, ineffective parenting contributes to adolescent antisocial behaviour indirectly, through association with deviant peers. Consistent with this model, results from structural equation modelling showed that teens who are monitored more associate with less deviant peers, and engage in less antisocial activity. Those whose parents use hostile punishment are more antisocial. The combination of both theoretical perspectives, using path analysis, allowed a more complete understanding of adolescent antisocial behaviour. Insecure attachment was indirectly related to delinquency and substance use, through a contentious home environment (characterized by hostile punishment, coercive interactions, and poor monitoring). The link between insecure attachment with father and antisocial outcomes was also mediated by more frequent coercive interactions and teens' use of more angry confrontation. The findings highlight the relevance of considering both affective and social learning processes for understanding adolescent risk behaviour.

On November 8th, 1999, **Nathalie Lalonde**, supervised by Sheilagh **Hodgins** at Université de Montréal, presented her Ph.D. thesis entitled "Comparaison d'enfants de parents souffrant d'un trouble bipolaire avec des enfants de parents sans trouble mental, sur la base de caractéristiques comportementales, sociales et émotionnelles." Her research was aimed at describing and clarifying the psychosocial functioning of children who had a parent suffering from bipolar disorder, by comparing them to others whose biological parents did not have any mental disorders.

On Wednesday, December 1, 1999, **Connie Zieren**, supervised by Dolores **Pushkar**, successfully defended her Masters thesis, titled "The cognitive functioning of dementia patients: An examination of the Hierarchic Dementia Scale and the impact of cognitive

functioning on caregiving burden and desire to institutionalize." A total of 185 dyads composed of patients, who had been diagnosed with either Alzheimer's Disease or other forms of dementia, and their family caregivers who were providing home care participated in the study. The caregivers were interviewed and completed a series of standardized questionnaires. The patients' level of cognitive deterioration was assessed on the 20 subscales of the Hierarchic Dementia Scale. Cluster analysis produced two and three separate groups of patients. The differentiation between groups was primarily determined by duration of disease, rather than by specific profiles of functioning on specific cognitive domains. Patient level of cognitive functioning did not predict caregiver burden or caregiver desire to terminate home care. Both caregiver and patient variables were significant predictors of institutionalization of patient, caregiver burden and caregiver subjective health.

On Friday, December 3, 1999, **Jessica Cooperman**, supervised by Lisa **Serbin**, successfully defended her Ph.D. thesis entitled, "From childhood to parenthood: Continuity of risk over time and contextual factors perpetuating the intergenerational transfer of risk." The investigation, comprised of two studies, has as its goal the examination of the continuity of risk over time and across generations associated with aggression and social withdrawal in childhood. More specifically, contextual factors related to financial disadvantage namely, low educational attainment, inadequate social support, and poor quality home environment were considered markers of continued risk as well as pathways to risk transfer. Each of the studies involved a subset of the participants from the Concordia Longitudinal Risk Project. In 1976, children from an inner city area, then aged 7, 10, and 13, were classified along the dimensions of aggression and social withdrawal, based on peer nominations. Twenty-three-years later, original participants, now parents, were evaluated. The focus of Study 1 was on the pathways to parenting and outcomes for a second generation in a group of women with young children ($n = 112$). Study 2 involved an examination of the threats to adequate parenting including high school dropout, early parenthood, and poverty through replication and expansion of work by Serbin and colleagues (1998) with a sample of fathers ($n = 164$). Results of both studies indicate intra- and inter- generational continuity, particularly for aggression. Social withdrawal is also found to be a risk factor; however, its role is more indirect, operating primarily through low educational attainment. Finally, within the context of parenthood, poverty and its concomitants are found to be important manifestations of continued risk as well as pathways towards the transfer of risk to a second generation. And while indirect pathways through contextual parenthood variables are found to be important, the direct link observed between parental childhood aggression and negative outcomes in both the cognitive and behavioral domains for offspring is striking. The findings were discussed in terms of implications for intervention and social policy.

NEW RESEARCH AT CRDH (continued...)

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Drs. **Hodgins, Serbin, Schwartzman** et al. have been awarded a three-year grant from MRC entitled: "Is aggressive behaviour in childhood a specific precursor of physical and mental disorder in adulthood." This study is the latest follow-up round, in mid-adulthood, of the Concordia Risk sample, examining prediction of mental and physical health and criminal outcomes based on childhood characteristics of aggression and withdrawal.

Drs. **Feldman, Serbin** et al. have been awarded a four-year grant from Health Canada - Child Care Visions entitled: "An interprovincial study of early intervention services on resilience in children with, or at-risk for, developmental delays and their families." This is an inter-university study of preschool-aged children at risk for developmental delays in four provinces (Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta), focusing on services received and developmental outcomes over a two year period.

Drs. **Hodgins, Serbin, Schwartzman** et al. have been awarded a three-year grant from FRSQ entitled: "Le développement des troubles affectifs". This is a team infrastructure grant, integrating results from an international set of studies focused on the development of mood disorders.

OTHER NEWS

Drs. Tannis Arbuckle & Urs Maag have finalized a report entitled, "Predictors of Short-Term Longitudinal Change in the Health of Adult Canadians." (NHRDP, Project No. 6605-5302-NPHS). This report summarizes the analyses of the data from the 1994 and 1996 National Population Health Surveys. The goal of these analyses was to assess the role of lifestyle, stress, and coping resources in the maintenance of adult health and in changes in health service use over a two-year period. Although the period was too short for there to be much change, the findings suggested that:

- The older age groups were generally at greater risk for becoming ill and for increasing their use of health services over the two-year period, but they were at decreased risk for depression.
- Traumatic experiences in childhood, such as parental divorce, parental unemployment, and physical abuse, increased the risk for becoming ill many years later. For women, both adult stressors and childhood trauma were relevant but for men childhood trauma was the only form of stress that systematically affected health or health service use.
- Low coping resources increased the risk of deterioration in physical health. Psychological coping resources, indexed by a sense of being in control of one's life, were of particular importance for men's health whereas economic resources, indexed by education and income, were important only for women's health.
- Heavy smoking, obesity, and sedentary lifestyle increased the risk for change from healthy to sick status over the short period of two years. In addition, certain lifestyle factors, particularly heavy smoking in men, increased the risk for heavier use of health services even after taking current health status into account.

Copies of the full report can be obtained from Tannis Arbuckle:
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PRESENTATIONS

Arbuckle, T.Y., & Maag, U. (1999, November). Stress, coping resources and age as factors in the onset of depression. Presented at the 1999 meeting of the Gerontological Society of America, San Francisco.

Arbuckle, T.Y., Pushkar, D., Peled, M., Nohara LeClair, M., Robichaud, M., & Mosca, L. (1999, November). Memory for get-acquainted conversations in the elderly. Presented at the 1999 meeting of the Gerontological Society of America, San Francisco.

Arbuckle, T.Y., & Maag, U. (1999, November). Stress and coping resources as predictors of adult health and health services utilization. Presented at the 1999 meeting of the Canadian Association on Gerontology, Ottawa.

Arbuckle, T.Y., & Maag, U. (1999, October). Stress, coping resources and lifestyle as predictors of adult health maintenance. Presented at the conference on "Population Health Perspectives: Making Research Work", Winnipeg MB.

Archambault, J., Moskowitz, D.S., & Fournier, M.A. (1999, May). Addressing theoretical and methodological criticisms of behavioral concordance: Replication using knowledgeable informants' reports. Presented at the annual meeting of the Society for Interpersonal Theory and Research, Madison, WI.

Blake, C.K. & Conway, M. (1999, August). Social perceptions of memory recall ability. Poster presented at the American Psychological Society convention, Boston.

Cameli, L., & Phillips, N.A. (1999, June). Age-Related Differences in Semantic Priming: Evidence from Event-Related Brain Potentials. Poster presented at TENNET X: Theoretical and Experimental Neuropsychology, Montréal, Québec.

Conway, M. (1999, June). Examining status expectancies in social judgement: Addressing the domains of leadership and aggression. Third International Conference on Theory and Research in Group Processes, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland.

Conway, M. (1999, June). Accounting for major sex differences in social psychology:

Is gender reducible to status? Presentation in the Department of Psychology, Technical University of Dresden, Dresden, Germany.

Doyle, A.B. (1999, November). Adolescent attachments and adjustment. Social & Developmental Seminar, Department of Psychology, Macquarie University, Sydney, Australia.

Doyle, A.B. (1999, November). Adolescent attachments and adjustment. Seminar, Centre for Child and Family Policy Research, School of Education, University of Auckland.

Doyle, A.B. (1999, November). Predictions From Family Relationship Quality to Adolescent Peer Relationships and Adjustment, Hominis 99, Havana, Cuba.

Doyle, A.B. (1999, November). Models of Training of the Professional Psychologist: An international comparison, Hominis 99, Havana, Cuba.

Doyle, A.B. (1999, October). The development of attachments in adolescence and their relation to adjustment. Developmental Seminar, Department of Psychology, Simon Fraser University.

Dugas, M.J., Marchand, A., & Ladouceur, R. (1999, November). Problem solving in generalized anxiety disorder and panic disorder with agoraphobia. Paper presented at the meeting of the Association for Advancement of Behaviour Therapy, Toronto, Ontario.

Dugas, M.J., Marchand, A., & Ladouceur, R. (1999, October). Comorbidité entre le trouble d'anxiété généralisée et le trouble panique avec agoraphobie: Impact sur l'inquiétude. Paper presented at the meeting of the Société québécoise pour la recherche en psychologie, Québec.

Dugas, M.J. (1999, June). Le rôle des croyances face aux inquiétudes. In G. Dupuis (chair). Le rôle des cognitions dans l'étiologie des troubles anxieux. Colloquium presented at the meeting of the Comité Intersectoriel de Formation en Intervention Behaviorale, Montréal, Québec.

Dugas, M.J. (1999, May). GAD publications: So where do we stand? Paper presented at the meeting of the Canadian

Psychological Association, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Eichstedt, J.A., Beissel C.F., Poulin-Dubois, D., Serbin L.A., & Habra, M.E. (1999, June). Toddlers' Gender Concepts: Understanding of Gender Activities. Paper presented at the 9th Annual Meeting of the Canadian Society for Brain, Behaviour, and Cognitive Science, Edmonton, AB.

Etezadi, J. Kadar, M. (1999, July). An Optimization Method for Drug formulary Decisions. Academy of Business and Administrative Sciences, 1999 International Conference, Barcelona, Spain.

Fournier, M.A., & Moskowitz, D.S. (1999, August). Implicating process in the organization of affect and social behaviour. Presented at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association, Boston.

Fournier, M.A., & Moskowitz, D.S. (1999, May). Affect regulation in social interaction: Interpersonal and ethological perspectives. Presented at the annual meeting of the Society for Interpersonal Theory and Research, Madison, WI.

Francis, K., & Dugas, M.J. (1999, November). The Structured Interview on Beliefs About Worry: Validation in a non-clinical sample. Paper presented at the meeting of the Association for Advancement of Behaviour Therapy, Toronto, Ontario.

Francis, K., & Dugas, M.J. (1999, October). Beliefs about the positive consequences of worrying: A specific relationship to excessive worry. Paper presented at the meeting of the Société québécoise pour la recherche en psychologie, Québec.

Gosselin, P., Dugas, M.J., & Ladouceur, R. (1999, October). Inventaire de Résolution de Problèmes Sociaux - Révisé: propriétés psychométriques d'une version française auprès d'un échantillon adulte. Paper presented at the meeting of the Société québécoise pour la recherche en psychologie, Québec.

Gosselin, P., Dugas, M.J., & Ladouceur, R. (1999, May). Worry and problem solving: Effects on problem orientation. Paper

(continued on page 10...)

PUBLICATIONS

Arbuckle, T.Y., Nohara LeClair, M., & Pushkar, D. (in press). Effect of off-target verbosity on communication efficiency in a referential communication task. Psychology and Aging.

Arbuckle, T.Y., Pushkar, D., Chaikelson, J., & Andres, D. (1999). Coping and control processes: Do they contribute to individual differences in health in older adults? Canadian Journal on Aging, 18, 285-312.

Brendgen, M., Little, T.D., & Krappmann, L. (in press). Sociometric status and friendship quality: A view from both friends' perspectives. Merrill Palmer Quarterly.

Brendgen, M., Bowen, F., Rondeau, N., & Vitaro, F. (1999). Effects of friends' characteristics on children's social cognitions. Social Development, 8, 41-51.

Cameli, L., & Phillips, N.A. (in press). Age-related differences in semantic priming: Evidence from event-related brain potentials. Brain and Cognition.

Conway, M. (in press). Individual differences in attentional resources and social cognition: Elaboration and complexity in representations of others and self. To appear in U. von Hecker, S. Dutke, & G. Sedek (Eds.), Processes of generative mental representation and psychological adaptation. Dordrecht, The Netherlands: Kluwer Academic Publishers.

Côté, G., Hodgins, S., & Toupin, J. (in press). Psychopathie: Prévalence et spécificité clinique. In T. H. Pham (Ed.), Psychopathie: Théorie et recherche. Lille: Presses Universitaires du Septentrion.

D'Antono, B., Ditto, B., Rios, N., & Moskowitz, D.S. (1999). Risk for hypertension and diminished pain sensitivity in women: Autonomic and daily correlates. International Journal of Psychophysiology, 31, 175-187.

Dionne, G., Laberge-Nadeau, C., Maag, U., Desjardins, D., & Messier, S. (1999). Analyse de l'effet des règles d'obtention d'un permis de conduire au Québec (1991) sur la sécurité routière. L'Actualité économique, 75(1-2-3), 269-332.

Dougherty, G., Schiffrin, A., White, D.R., Soderstrom, L., & Sufrategui, M. (1999). Home based management can achieve intensification cost-effectively in Type 1 diabetes. Pediatrics, 103 (1), 1-8.

Dugas, M.J. (in press). GAD publications: So where do we stand? Journal of Anxiety Disorders.

Dugas, M.J., Gosselin, P., & Ladouceur, R. (in press). Intolerance of uncertainty and worry: Investigating narrow specificity in a nonclinical sample. Cognitive Therapy and Research.

Dugas, M.J., & Ladouceur, R. (in press). Treatment of GAD: Targeting intolerance of uncertainty in two types of worry. Behaviour Modification.

Freeston, M.H., Ladouceur, R., Rhéaume, J., Dugas, M.J., Langlois, F., Gagnon, F., & Thibodeau, N. (in press). Clinical characteristics of OCD without overt compulsions: A distinct subgroup of OCD patients? Anxiety and Depression.

Graham, S.A., & Poulin-Dubois, D. (1999). Infants' reliance on shape to generalise novel labels to animate and inanimate objects. Journal of Child Language, 26, 295-320.

Hallé, P., Hodgins, S., & Roussy, S. (in press). Revue critique des études expérimentales auprès de détenus adultes: Précision du syndrome de la psychopathie. In T. H. Pham (Ed.), Psychopathie: Théorie et Pratique. Lille: Presses Universitaires de Septentrion.

Hodgins, S. (in press). The etiology and development of offending among persons with major mental disorders: Some preliminary findings. In S. Hodgins (Ed.) Effective Prevention of Crime and Violence among the Mentally Ill. Dordrecht, The Netherlands: Kluwer Academic Publishers.

Hodgins, S. (Ed.) (in press). Effective Prevention of Crime and Violence among the Mentally Ill. Dordrecht, The Netherlands: Kluwer Academic Publishers.

Hodgins, S., Lapalme, M., & Toupin, J. (in press). Criminal activities and substance use of patients with major affective disorders and schizophrenia: A two year follow-up. Journal of Affective Disorders.

Hodgins, S. (1999). Biological factors implicated in the development of criminal behaviours. In R. Linden (Ed.), Criminology: A Canadian Perspective [4th ed]. Toronto: Harcourt Brace & Company

Hodgins, S. (1999). Research in forensic hospitals: Possibilities and limitations (Editorial). Criminal Behaviour and Mental Health, 8, 7-12.

Hodgins, S. & Lalonde, N. (1999). Major mental disorders and crime: Changes over time? In P. Cohen, L. Robins and C. Slomkowski (Eds.), Historical and Geographical Influences on Psychopathology. (pp. 57-83). Mahwah, N.J.: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates Publishers.

Kratzer, L. & Hodgins, S. (1999). A typology of offenders: A test of Moffitt's theory among males and females from childhood to age 30. Criminal Behaviour and Mental Health, 9, 57-73.

Laberge, M., Dugas, M.J., & Ladouceur, R. (in press). Modification des croyances relatives aux inquiétudes après traitement du trouble d'anxiété généralisée. Revue Canadienne des Sciences du Comportement.

Ladouceur, R., Freeston, M.H., Rhéaume, J., Dugas, M.J., Gagnon, F., Thibodeau, N., & Fournier, S. (in press). Strategies used with intrusive thoughts: A comparison of OCD patients with anxious and community controls. Journal of Abnormal Psychology.

(continued on page 11...)

PRESENTATIONS (continued...)

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presented at the meeting of the Canadian Psychological Association, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Gosselin, P., Pelletier, O., Bertrand, J., Tremblay, M., *Laugesen*, N., & Ladouceur, R. (1999, October). Symptômes hysiques associés à l'inquiétude chez les adolescents. Presented at the Annual convention of the Société québécoise pour la recherche en psychologie, Québec.

Gosselin, P., Tremblay, M., *Laugesen*, N., *Dugas*, M.J., & Ladouceur, R. (1999, October). L'inquiétude auprès des enfants et des adolescents: propriétés psychométriques d'une traduction française du Questionnaire sur les Inquiétudes de Penn State - enfants/adolescents. Paper presented at the meeting of the Société québécoise pour la recherche en psychologie, Québec.

Hodgins, S. (1999, May). The Etiology of Offending and Violence Among Persons with Major Mental Disorders: What Do We Know? NATO Advanced Study Institute.

Hodgins, S., Faucher, B., & Morin, A. (1999, August). The burden imposed by personality disorders on the criminal justice systems. XI World Congress of Psychiatry, Hamburg.

Hodgins, S., Côté, G., & Hallé, P. (1999, November). Research on psychopathy: A reorientation. Conference on Risk Assessment & Risk Management organized by the BC Institute against Family Violence, Vancouver.

Holm, S. & *Conway*, M. (1999, August). Are gender differences status differences? Coping as a model case. Poster presented at the American Psychological Society Convention, Boston.

Labrecque, J., Marchand, A., *Dugas*, M.J., & Letarte, A. (1999, October). Impact d'un traitement adapté à la comorbidité du trouble panique avec agoraphobie et du trouble d'anxiété généralisée: une étude pilote. Paper presented at the meeting of the Société québécoise pour la recherche en psychologie, Québec.

Ladouceur, R., Gosselin, P., & *Dugas*, M.J. (1999, May). Experimental manipulation of

intolerance of uncertainty: An analogue test of a conceptual model. Paper presented at the meeting of the Canadian Psychological Association, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Laugesen, N., & *Dugas*, M.J. (1999, October). Beliefs about worry and trait worry: What is their relationship during adolescence? Paper presented at the meeting of the Société québécoise pour la recherche en psychologie, Québec, Canada.

Maag, U., Laberge-Nadeau, C., Cédras, L., Desjardins, D., & Messier, S. (1999, September). Performance at licensing examinations and crash rates over the first three years of new licensees in Quebec, 43rd Annual Meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Automotive Medicine, Barcelona, Spain.

Maag, U., Laberge-Nadeau, C., Dionne, G., Desjardins, D., & Messier, S. (1999, May). The effect of the 1991 reform on new licensees in Quebec on crash rates of 16 year olds, Canadian Multidisciplinary Road Safety Conference XI, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Moskowitz, D.S., Côté, S., Suh, E.J., & Fournier, M.A. (1999, August). On the relation between affect and social behaviour. Presented at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association, Boston as part of the symposium, Daily experience of affect - New research directions.

Phillips, N.A. (1999, November). Electrophysiological assessment in Alzheimer's disease. Geriatric Medicine/Memory Clinic Research Rounds, Jewish General Hospital, Montréal.

Phillips, N.A. (1999, June). Semantic processing in Alzheimer's disease and normal aging. Groupe de Recherche en Neuropsychologie Expérimentale, Département de Psychologie, Université de Montréal.

Phillips, N.A. (1999, May). Meaningful waves: Cognitive event-related brain potential applications in aging and Alzheimer's disease. Department of Neurology and Neurosurgery Grand Rounds, Montréal Neurological Institute.

Phillips, N.A. (1999, March). Advances in the early diagnosis and treatment of

Alzheimer's disease. CRDH Seminar Series: Risk-Resilience over the lifespan. Centre of Research in human Development, Concordia University.

Poulin-Dubois, D., *Rakison*, D.H., & Vyncke, J. (1999, October). Infants' knowledge of animate and inanimate motion events. Poster presented at the Cognitive Development Society Meeting, Chapel Hill, NC.

Poulin-Dubois, D., Goodz, N., & Lebel, L. (1999, July). Consonantal distribution in the babbling of French-English bilingual infants. Paper presented at the 8th International Congress for the Study of Child Language, San Sebastian, Spain.

Poulin-Dubois, D., *Rakison*, D.H., Vyncke, J., & *Baker*, R.K. (1999, June). Infants' categorization of animate and inanimate motion. Paper presented at the 9th Annual Meeting of the Canadian Society for Brain, Behaviour, and Cognitive Science, Edmonton, AB.

Poulin-Dubois, D., & McKoy, K. (1999, April). Understanding of the subjectivity of desires in 18-month-olds. Poster presented at the Biennial Meeting of the Society for Research in Child Development, Albuquerque, NM.

Robichaud, M., *Dugas*, M.J., & *Conway* M. (1999, October). A preliminary investigation of the relationship between gender role and worry. Poster presented at the Annual Convention of the Société Québécoise pour la Recherche en Psychologie, Québec.

Saltaris, C., *Serbin*, L.A., *Cooperman*, J., *Stack*, D.M., & *Schwartzman*, A.E. (1999, August). Identifying pathways towards inadequate maternal stimulation in a high-risk sample. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Psychological Association, Boston, M.A.

Schwartzman, A.E., Moan, E.R., *Serbin*, L.A., & *Ledingham*, J.E. (1999, June). Gender differences in the adult criminal behaviour of aggressive and withdrawn children. Presented at the IXth Scientific Meeting of the International Society for Research in Child and Adolescent Psychopathology, Barcelona, Spain.

(continued on page 11...)

PRESENTATIONS (continued...)

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Serbin, L.A., Stack, D.M., Schwartzman, A.E., & Ledingham, J.E. (1999, October). Inter-generational prediction of early health and development: Recent findings from the Concordia Longitudinal Study. Earls court Symposium on Girlhood Aggression, Toronto.

Serbin, L.A., Stack, D.M., Schwartzman, A.E., & Ledingham, J.E. (1999, September). Inter-generational prediction of early health and development: Recent findings from the Concordia Longitudinal Study. Life History research Society, Kauai, Hawaii.

Serbin, L.A. (1999, May). Longitudinal research on the precursors of anti-social behaviour: Results from an inter-generational study. Invitational Workshop on precursors of anti-social behaviour, National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D.C.

Suh, E.J., & Moskowitz, D.S. (1999, August). Personal relationship influences on affect and intimacy. Presented at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association, Boston.

Voss, K., Doyle, A.B., Markiewicz, D., & Margolese, S. (1999, May). The relation of attachment style to coping strategies in adolescence. In D. Symons (Chair) Relationships and Development of Social Cognition Across Childhood & Adolescence, Symposium at Canadian Psychological Association, Halifax.

PUBLICATION (continued...)

(continued from page 9...)

Ladouceur, R., Gosselin, P., & Dugas, M.J. (in press). Experimental manipulation of intolerance of uncertainty: A study of a theoretical model of worry. Behaviour Research and Therapy.

Ladouceur, R., Tremblay, M., & Dugas, M.J. (in press). La prévention des inquiétudes chez les adolescents: Impact d'une intervention cognitive. Journal de Thérapie Comportementale et Cognitive.

Ladouceur, R., & Dugas, M.J. (1999). L'anxiété généralisée. In R. Ladouceur, A. Marchand, & J.-M. Boisvert (eds.), Les troubles anxieux: Approche cognitive et comportementale (pp. 31-57). Montreal: Gaëtan Morin.

Ladouceur, R., Dugas, M.J., Freeston, M.H., Rhéaume, J., Blais, F., Gagnon, F., Thibodeau, N., & Boisvert, J.-M. (1999). Specificity of generalized anxiety disorder symptoms and processes. Behaviour Therapy, 30, 191-207.

Lapalme, M., & Hodgins, S. (in press). Developmental pathways of early-start and late-start offenders. In S. Hodgins & C.-G. Jansen (Eds.), Criminality and violence among the mentally disordered: The Stockholm Metropolitan Project.

Little, T.D., Brendgen, M., Wanner, B., & Krappmann, L. (1999). Children's reciprocal perceptions of friendship quality in the sociocultural contexts of East and West Berlin. International Journal of Behavioral Development, 23, 53-89.

Maag, U., Laberge-Nadeau, C., Cédras, L., Desjardins, D., & Messier, S. (1999). Performance at licensing examinations and crash rates over the first three years of new licensees in Quebec. Advancement of Automotive Medicine, 187 - 201.

Maag, U., Dionne, G., Laberge-Nadeau, C., Bourbeau, R., Desjardins, D., & Messier, S. (1999). Les effets de la réforme de 1991 sur la prise d'un premier permis de conduire au Québec, 1985-1995. Comptes-rendus du Congrès annuel de l'AQTR/CITE, Montréal.

Mendelson, M.J., Mendelson, B.K., & Andrews, J. (in press). Self-Esteem, Body Esteem, and Body-Mass in Late Adolescence: Is a Competence x Importance Model Needed? Journal of Applied Developmental Psychology.

Moskowitz, D.S., & Hershberger, S.L. (Eds.) (in press). Modelling intra-individual variability with repeated measures data: Applications and techniques. Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.

Phillips, N.A. (in press). Thinking on your feet: A neuropsychological review of peripheral vascular disease. In S.R. Walsstein & M.F. Elias (Eds.), Neuropsychology of Cardiovascular Disease, Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.

Phillips, N.A., Chertkow, H., LeBlanc, M., Awad, N., Pim, H., & Murtha, S. (in press). Functional (ERP) and structural (MRI) measures of memory dysfunction in Alzheimer's disease and Parkinson's disease. International Journal of Psychophysiology.

Phillips, N.A., LeBlanc, M., & Chertkow, H. (1999). Event-related brain potential correlates of short-term memory in healthy, elderly patients with aging-associated cognitive decline, and Alzheimer's disease. Brain and Cognition, 39, 48-51.

Poulin-Dubois, D., & Tilden, J. (in press). Le développement de la distinction animé-inanimé: L'effet de l'apparence sur l'attribution de propriétés biologiques et mentales. Psychologie Française.

(continued on page 12...)

PUBLICATIONS (continued...)

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Poulin-Dubois, D. (1999). Infants' distinction between animate and inanimate objects: The origins of naive psychology. In P. Rochat (Ed), Early Social Cognition. Hillsdale, N.J.: Erlbaum.

Poulin-Dubois, D. (1999). Les précurseurs d'une théorie de l'esprit dans la première enfance: mythes et réalités. Enfance, 51, 322-326.

Poulin-Dubois, D., Frank, I., Graham, S., & Elkin, A. (1999). The role of shape in toddlers' lexical extensions. British Journal of Developmental Psychology, 17, 21-36.

Poulin-Dubois, D., & Rakison, D.H. (1999). A developmental theory of implicit and explicit knowledge? Commentary on Dienes, Z., & Perner, J. Behavioral and Brain Sciences, 22 (5), 782.

Powlishta, K.K. Sen, M.G., Serbin, L.A., Poulin-Dubois, D., & Eichstedt, J. (in press). From infancy through middle childhood: The role of cognitive and social factors in becoming gendered. In R. Unger (Ed.), Handbook of the Psychology of Women and Gender, John Wiley & Sons.

Pushkar, D., & Arbuckle, T.Y. (in press). The general context of aging: Affective, social and cognitive processes. In P. Cappeliez, J. Vezina, & P. Landreville (Eds.), Psychologie clinique de la personne âgée. Presses de l'Université d'Ottawa-Masson.

Pushkar, D., Basevitz, P. Arbuckle, T., Nohara-LeClair, M., Lapidus, S., & Peled, M. (in press). Social behaviour and off-target verbosity. Psychology and Aging.

Pushkar, D., Etezadi, J., Andres, D., Arbuckle, T., Schwartzman, A., & Chaikelson, J. (1999). Models of intelligence in late life: A comment on "Use it or lose it: Engaged lifestyle as a buffer of cognitive decline in aging". Psychology and Aging, 14, 520-527.

Räsänen, P., Hakko, H., Isohanni, M., Hodgins, S., Järvelin, M.-R., & Tiihonen, J. (1999). Maternal smoking during pregnancy

and risk of criminal behaviour in the Northern Finland 1966 birth cohort. The American Journal of Psychiatry, 156(6), 857-862.

Serbin, L.A., Poulin-Dubois, D., Colburne, K.A., Sen, M., & Eichstedt, J. (in press). Gender stereotyping in infancy: Visual Preferences and association of toys with gender in the second year. International Journal of Behavioral Development.

Talbot, F., Dugas, M.J., & Ladouceur, R. (1999). Intolérance à l'incertitude et inquiétude: Effet de l'induction d'anxiété. Revue Francophone de Clinique Comportementale et Cognitive, 4, 5-10.

Tehrani, J.A., Brennan, P.A., Hodgins, S., & Mednick, S.A. (1999). Mental illness and criminal violence. Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology, 33, 81-85.

Trudeau, N., Frank, I., & Poulin-Dubois, D. (1999). Une adaptation en français québécois du McArthur Communicative Development Inventory. Revue d'orthophonie et d'audiologie, 22, 151-163.

Vitaro, F., Brendgen, M., & Tremblay R.E. (in press). Prevention of school dropout through the reduction of disruptive behaviors and school failure in elementary school. Journal of School Psychology.

Vitaro, F., Brendgen, M., Pagani, L., Tremblay, R.E., & McDuff, P. (1999). Disruptive behaviour, peer association, and conduct disorder: Testing the developmental links through early intervention. Development and Psychopathology, 11, 287-304.

White, D.R. & Mill, D. (in press). Social context: The child care provider. In Prochner, L. & Howe, N. (Eds.), Early childhood education in Canada: Past, present and future. Vancouver, BC: UBC Press.

Zuroff, D.C., Moskowitz, D.S., & Côté, S. (1999). Dependency, self-criticism, interpersonal behaviour and affect: Evolutionary perspectives. British Journal of Clinical Psychology, 38, 231-250.

AWARDS

Anne Lacasse. (BA Honours, 1998, supervisor A.B. Doyle; now Ph.D. in progress, Psychology, McGill) Elinor Ames Award, Developmental Section, Canadian Psychological Association for the best student presentation, Halifax, May 1999 (tied).

Mark Ellenbogen, who is completing his doctoral thesis research project with CRDH faculty member Alex Schwartzman, recently received the Smadar Levin Award for best poster presentation by a graduate student at the Annual Meeting of the Society for Research in Psychopathology. The poster was entitled "Modelling stress-related processes in psychopathology: A study of stress and selective attention to emotionally valenced pictorial stimuli".